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(GC(XXXVI)/1001)

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN MATTERS RELATING TO NUCLEAR SAFETY AND RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

(f) CONVENTION ON THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Report by the Director General

Signature and ratification status

1. In operative paragraph 5 of resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/555, the Conference requested the Director General to report to it at its thirty-sixth regular session on the signature and ratification status of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.^{1/} A table showing the signature and ratification status of the Convention as of 7 September 1992 is contained in the Attachment.

Central authorities and points of contact

2. In operative paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the General Conference also requested the Director General "to establish and periodically update a comprehensive list of the central authorities and points of contact referred to in Article 5.1 of the Convention, specifying the relevant competences of these national authorities".

3. As reported last year in document GC(XXXV)/INF/296, a list of central authorities and points of contact has been established and is being periodically updated by the Emergency Response Unit, Division of Nuclear Safety. As of 7 September 1992, 33 Member States had provided the Unit with information on their central authorities and points of contact.

^{1/} The text of the Convention is contained in document INFCIRC/274/Rev.1.

Review of the Convention

4. Pursuant to Article 16.1 of the Convention,^{2/} a conference to review the Convention will take place in Vienna from 29 September to 1 October 1992.

Training course on physical protection

5. The Secretariat plans to hold, in co-operation with the United States Department of Energy, the Eleventh International Training Course on Physical Protection of Nuclear Facilities and Materials in April 1993. The aim of the course, which will be open to participants from all Member States, will be to familiarize regulators and designers involved in the establishment of State systems of physical protection with current concepts and technology. The course will be specifically structured for participants from developing countries with nuclear power programmes under way or at an advanced stage of preparation.

^{2/} Article 16.1 of the Convention provides that "[a] conference of States Parties shall be convened by the depositary five years after the entry into force of this Convention to review the implementation of the Convention and its adequacy as concerns the preamble, the whole of the operative part and the annexes in the light of the then prevailing situation." The Convention entered into force on 8 February 1987.

CONVENTION ON THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession
by States or organizations

<u>State/Organization</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Means/date of deposit of expression of consent to be bound</u>	<u>Entry into force</u>
Argentina*	28 Feb 1986	Vienna	ratified* 6 Apr 89	6 May 1989
Australia	22 Feb 1984	Vienna	ratified 22 Sep 87	22 Oct 1987
Austria	3 Mar 1980	Vienna	ratified 22 Dec 88	21 Jan 1989
Belgium	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	ratified(*) 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Brazil	15 May 1981	Vienna	ratified 17 Oct 85	8 Feb 1987
Bulgaria*	23 Jun 1981	Vienna	ratified* 10 Apr 84	8 Feb 1987
Canada	23 Sep 1980	Vienna	ratified 21 Mar 86	8 Feb 1987
China			acceded* 10 Jan 89	9 Feb 1989
Czechoslovakia*	14 Sep 1981	Vienna	ratified* <u>1/</u> 23 Apr 82	8 Feb 1987
Denmark	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	ratified(*) 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Dominican Republic	3 Mar 1980	New York		
Ecuador	26 Jun 1986	New York		
EURATOM*	13 Jun 1980	Vienna	confirmed* 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Finland	25 Jun 1981	Vienna	accepted 22 Sep 89	22 Oct 1989
France*	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	approved(*)* 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Germany	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	ratified(*) 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Greece	3 Mar 1980	Vienna	ratified(*) 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Guatemala	12 Mar 1980	Vienna	ratified 23 Apr 85	8 Feb 1987
Haiti	9 Apr 1980	New York		
Hungary*	17 Jun 1980	Vienna	ratified* <u>1/</u> 4 May 84	8 Feb 1987
Indonesia	3 Jul 1986	Vienna	ratified* 5 Nov 86	8 Feb 1987
Ireland	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	ratified(*) 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Israel*	17 Jun 1983	Vienna		
Italy*	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	ratified(*)* 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Japan			acceded 28 Oct 88	27 Nov 1988
Korea, Republic of*	29 Dec 1981	Vienna	ratified* 7 Apr 82	8 Feb 1987
Liechtenstein	13 Jan 1986	Vienna	ratified 25 Nov 86	8 Feb 1987
Luxembourg	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	ratified(*) 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Mexico			acceded 4 Apr 88	4 May 1988
Mongolia*	23 Jan 1986	New York	ratified* <u>1/</u> 28 May 86	8 Feb 1987
Morocco	25 Jul 1980	New York		
Netherlands	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	accepted(*)* 6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Niger	7 Jan 1985	Vienna		
Norway	26 Jan 1983	Vienna	ratified 15 Aug 85	8 Feb 1987
Panama	18 Mar 1980	Vienna		
Paraguay	21 May 1980	New York	ratified 6 Feb 85	8 Feb 1987
Philippines	19 May 1980	Vienna	ratified 22 Sep 81	8 Feb 1987
Poland*	6 Aug 1980	Vienna	ratified* 5 Oct 83	8 Feb 1987

* Indicates that a reservation/declaration was deposited upon signature/ratification/acceptance/approval/accession.

(*) signed/ratified as EURATOM Member State.

1/ Indicates that reservation/declaration was subsequently withdrawn.

Portugal	19 Sep 1984	Vienna	ratified(*)	6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Romania*	15 Jan 1981	Vienna			
Russian Federation* ^{2/}	22 May 1980	Vienna	ratified*	25 May 83	8 Feb 1987
Slovenia ^{3/}			succeeded	7 Jul 92	effect from 25 Jun 1991
South Africa*	18 May 1981	Vienna			
Spain*	7 Apr 1986(*)	Vienna	ratified(*)*	6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
Sweden	2 Jul 1980	Vienna	ratified	1 Aug 80	8 Feb 1987
Switzerland	9 Jan 1987	Vienna	ratified	9 Jan 87	8 Feb 1987
Turkey*	23 Aug 1983	Vienna	ratified*	27 Feb 85	8 Feb 1987
United Kingdom	13 Jun 1980(*)	Vienna	ratified(*)	6 Sep 91	6 Oct 1991
United States	3 Mar 1980	New York/ Vienna	ratified	13 Dec 82	8 Feb 1987
Yugoslavia ^{4/}	15 Jul 1980	Vienna	ratified	14 May 86	8 Feb 1987

^{2/} On 26 December 1991, the Director General received a Note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation informing him, inter alia, that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics "in all conventions, agreements and other international legal instruments, which were concluded within its framework or under its aegis is continued by the Russian Federation and in this connection in the IAEA the name 'The Russian Federation' should be used in the place of the name 'The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics'."

^{3/} On 7 July 1992, the Director General received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia informing him, inter alia, that "the Republic of Slovenia in principle acknowledges the continuity of treaty rights and obligations under the international treaties concluded by the former SFR Yugoslavia before 25 June 1991" and, based on that position and the resolution of the Parliament of Slovenia of 1 July 1992, "of the intention of the Republic of Slovenia to be considered, in respect of the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, a party, by virtue of succession to the SFR Yugoslavia," to the relevant treaties, including the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 1979.

^{4/} On 28 April 1992, the Director General received a Note from the Permanent Mission of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informing him that, inter alia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) "shall continue to fulfil all the rights conferred to and obligations assumed by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international relations, including ... participation in international treaties ratified or acceded to by Yugoslavia".

Note: The Convention entered into force on 8 February 1987, i.e. on the thirtieth day following the deposit of the twenty-first instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Director General pursuant to Article 19, paragraph 1.

7 September 1992

Status: 46 signatories
41 parties